MORNING EDITION-MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1860.

THE CRISIS OF THE UNION.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

THE CONFERENCES YESTERDAY.

NO SUNDAYS IN BEVOLUTIONARY TIMES.

The President's Message to be Referred to a

Committee of One from Each State.

THE PLAN AGREED UPON.

Important Amendment to the Constitution to be Proposed.

Consultations of Southern and Northern Members.

RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY COBB.

The South Carolina Delegation in Town.

THE EXCITEMENT IN WASSINGTON,

the opening of Congress, and it has the additional excitement growing out of the momentous ques ions resulting from the election of Lincoln to the Presidency, and which is aritating our political fabric from centre to circumfe

The Union to-day stands upon the brink of an abyss. Riforts are being made among conservative men to save what they can by giving up South Carolina as lost beyond peradventure for the present. They hope, by solemn consultation and mutual forbearance and conciliation, yet to save the other Southern States in which secession in the absorbing thought and ambition.

Twenty four hours will define the probable future of

The Union men are, to day, although it is the Sabbath bard at work consulting, devising and planning. A committee may wait upon the President for the purpose of inducing him to withhold his Message until a consultation of Union men is held. This is entermed, in high circles, a wise and benificent measure.

The message of the President will not be sent in till Treaday. He tone will be calm and conciliatory.

retary Cobb resigned yesterday, his resignation to take effect on Wednesday. Had the plan of the proposed tlement been made known yesterday, his resignation would not have been sent in.

This will probably be followed by the resignation of Georgia Senators and Representatives, as they cannot, with any reason, advise Mr. Cobb to retire from the executive until they are ready to leave the legislative branch

This evening affairs assumed a different aspect and the vigilant eye may see important movements beneath the There are among these members those who do not despair of the Union, who are determined if human

John Cochrane has a proposition which will settle the atter if all will vote for it. It is to refer the portion of the Message touching eccession, in both houses, withinstructions to report, in the course of thirty days. and settle all differences-the members of the committee to be selected by the delegations of the State

for deliberation, and a little time for reflection and friendly conference will be a great cain.

If successful in this the Union will be firmer than ever. as it is the wish of all the leaders of all political compossible ground of difficulty. This movement was determined upon late to day.

outhern planters and merchants of the highest respec tability, arrived here on Saturday morning, in accordan I am informed, called upon the President; after which a private causus meeting was held in the pariors of the Union Club House, on Thirteenth street, where an address was prepared warmly endorsing the President. Tols to friends in all of the Southern States, after which they are to be sent to their respective representatives in Con gress here, who will be urged to sustain Mr. Bochanan and the Union. These goutlemen, who appear to be quiet, unarruming, thoughtful men, I am told, represent slave property to the amount of \$4,000,000, which, while in the Union, they believe it to be comparatively safe, while out of the Union they contend there is no safety. The majority of them left here for their tomes las evening, and hope to return in a few days with comis takeable evidence of the predominance of the conservativ and Union scatiment of the South. This much I am pemitted to communicate to the Herato, whose course as the great pacificator was never more fully sokno sledged and appreciated than at the present trying time.

Resolutions from the secondinaists may be introduced at an early stage of the proceedings. Many of the leading members of the Senate and House of Representatives now here have got plant for the set tlement of the questions of the day, and the publication of the South and the country. The most im cortent movement, it is understood, originates with Secutor Crittonden and one or two other conservative members. Their exact place are not known in detail to ou side cir cles; but the preliminary condition of them is to have a caucus of the Southern members and talk over the matter, state their grievances and piace them in a tangible shape and make writing proposition for their settlement. It is then proposed to call a caucus of the Northern members, who ball prepare another plan for an equitable conciliation compare the two plans and see if a united compromise plan can be agreed upon that will be satisfactory to the uth, particularly to the cotton and extreme Fouthern

the determined whether they will take their seats. It is a will appreciate the delicacy of his position, and not properly the collection of the revenue. ot determined whether they will take their seats,

ton Sale : poat te propriety o' a ch a step. They will

of the represent two of the cotton States should take their a a s in either House. They fear some reasonable comprends my be attempted, which is just what they

son ca'm'y and dispassionately, having in full view the aw'ul responsibility they will incar to sundering the bonds of Union.

to-morrow evening, when a plan will be proposed which. it is thought may save Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida to the Union. No hope is anticipated about

Systematic efforts have been made to convoke meet ings, and several conferences have been held between the republican and Southern leaders, and there is a strong prospect of a satisfactory settlement of the difficulties on

reported that Senator Seward will take the earliest opportunity to introduce in the Sena'e a bill restoring the Mis souri compremise line, extending it to the Pacific, and at

Nearly all the members have arrived. Superficially their opinions seemed to be defant without respect to the extreme to which they belong.

personally, though differing widely in opinion. Senator Douglas sent for Gov. Crittenden to-day, to

confer with him on the policy to be pursued to save

morrow night to decide upon what course they will pursee. After this all Southern members will confer, in or der to compare notes, and see if an united South can be brought to act together upon the great question.

The South Americans in Congress will go for Union, and Mr. Bouligny, of Louisians, will make a strong speech on

Reports from North Carolina, received by to day's trains, concur in stating that the secession feeling is making prodigious strides in that State. At Wilmington yesterday the country people came in town en masse and proclaimed for secession. It was a spirited and sig-

The refusal of Vermont to repeal that folly and abgurdity, the Personal Liberty bill, is regarded as on act of madness at this crisis. No arrest, or fine, or imprisonment, has ever been made under that law in any State where it exists; and its repeal is one of the smallest books the South can sak of the North.

The Lincoln republicans will not provoke nor follow in any political discussion in Congress calculated to inflame or irritate any further-the South Extremists will assuredly be ignored by the incoming administration, whose poil sy, as increasing signs every day foretell, will be eminently conservative; and as republi ans conduct themselves in this crisis, so will they be considered by Lin-

The republicant all appear anx out to attend to butiness, and defer all exciting discussions till the subject is properly brought forward. All appear very analous to coolish or inconsiderate person may attempt to excite discussion prematurely, by offering a resolution that sovereign States have the right to secode at will, and throw off their allegiance to the federal government; but I think wiser counsels will prevail.

Extra Billy Smith declaims against disunion. The crisis is rapidly approaching, and the Southern members hold off defant and yet dispassionate

Logan, of Illinois, is loud for the Union, and has just addressed a crowd in front of Brown's Hotel.

are all adverse to disusion, and mingle with the man in according strong Union sentiments

Among the first business of the session will be the in traduction in the Senate, by Senator Douglas, of a bill making it a penal offence to obstruct United States officers in executing the Fugitive Slave law.

The name of James T. Soutter, President of the Bank of the Republic, New York, has been suggrated by several Southern men, as a suitable man to succeed Mr. Cobb

as Secretary of the Treasury. It is reported that the Hon. Thomas Corwin has bought the National Intelligencer, and that it will be Lin min's

Senators Seward, Wilson, Wade and Summer are restrain ing their followers by every means in their power. There will be no bullying or bragadocio, from present apsearances, on either side, but the deliberations will be oalm and solemn until the ent is obtained.

The meeting or the Northwestern democrats is not yet concluded. It will not arrive at any result before morn-

the States occur Louisiana may go with the great Northwest, and thus keep the mouths of the Mississippi open to the Western trade.

Powerful efforts are being made in high quarters to effect an adjustment. Nothing positively definite can be mown until Congress assembles.

The President attended church to day,

AID FOR SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 2, 1880. Covernor Gist has received a letter from Major Lee. commanding the Baltimore National Volunteers, a light orse regiment, thirteen hundred strong, saying that the regiment has unanimously resolved to support, with their lives, any State or States in secondlon from this accurated

legates to the Convestion. All, however, stand upon one laiform, and the result will be the same whoever is

eague and tendering their services in the event of con-

THE BANK SUSPENSIONS LEGALIZED IN

GEORGIA. MILLEDGRVILLE, Dez. 1, 1869. The Bank bill authorizes the suspensions of specie pay ments; makes legal the suspension of payments of debts

THE CONVENTION BILL PASSED IN FLORIDA. TAILARASSE, Dec 1, 1800. The Florida Legislature unanimously passed the Con-

INTERESTING FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLE TON, Dre. 1, 1860. A Washington special despares to the Courier, semi official in tone, s.ys hat the President hopes South Caro-

The President will maintain the laws, collect the revenue and protect the public property.

> PROM VIRGINIA RICHMOND, Va , Dec. 2, 1860.

men to appoint a day of fasting and prayer. SECESSION MEETING AT MOBILE.

Monns, Dec. 1, 1860.

A large and enthusiastic secession meeting was held to-

GOVERNOR HOUSTON DECLINES TO CON-VENE THE TEXAS LEGISLATURE.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 1, 1860.

A committee of citizens of Texas politioned Governor onaton to convene the Legislature. The Governor responded that viewing the proposed measure as unwise he couldn't call the Legislature, but if a majority of the citizens of the State petitioned for it, he couldn't stand in

HON. JAMES GUTHRIE ON THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

On the 26th ult a large meeting was held in Louisville,

FELLOW CITIZENS—We have been called here to take into perideration the alarming condition of our country, orth and South. Now, for the first time in the history Failow Ciriless—We have been called here to take into consideration the alarming condition of our country, North and South. Now, for the first time in the history of America, has a political panis arisen—a panie that is striking down the fortunes of the first men and depriving the laborer of his wages. No consideration of the character of the individual presiding over this meeting should weigh in the momentous question we have must to discuss and consult upon. The cleation of a sectional President by a sectional party of one nection of our country was not the great grievance of which we have to complain. It was the organization of a sectional party at the North unfriendly to the institutions and interests of the South. But what is the election of a sectional President with an aniagonistic Sense and House of Representatives? He carnot appoint an officer without the sanction of one, nor receive an appropriation of public moneys except through the other, and by their consent. Should the election of a sectional President stutify the progress of a country like ours, a country whose progress is without a parallel in history? With the election of a single man, what have we to fear? (A voice, "Everything?") I say we have a great deal to fear if we fail to do our duty. But we have nothing to fear if we are true to correlves and to our country, if we see actuated by the same neathment that filled the breasts of our revolutionary sites. We have a strong minority of friends in the free States—an array of smp_athizers and allies, who have galantly fought our battles, and now stand in the breach with us. While we denounce the aggressions of the North, is the South profiting to dread if we are united. Here on the causes of this impending existing. Has the South prented an unsvoken front with her Northera alites to the enemies? Have we allowed the conservative man? We have much to fear if divided, but nothing to dread if we are united. Here on the south upon the other, what have we to gain out of the Union, and shall we be dri States on the one side, and the South upon the other, what have we to gain out of the Union, and shall we be driven or forced into antagonism with either section? We enter any take sides with those whose interests are dentical with our own, but we will not light the battles of South Carolina while she is safe at home in bod. (Cheers) When we appeal to those border States, Indiana, Illinois and Pennsylvan's, shall we say they will not listen, that they will not rouse up, and the conservative spirit rally and say to 'atletism South, and aboliticism North, "withdraw your unconsitional acts; we will work for you with heart and soul, and the remedy for these evils is within and not out of the Ucton." Shall that glorious covecant of our liberties, the constitution, be abandoned at the first alarm? Lincoin was elected according to the constitutional forms by a sectional minority, because they were united and we were divided, and shall we then pulled on this glorious fabric? Rather let ussay to the North, "Retrace your steps," and to the South, "Stay your hand; the remedy for your grievances is in and not out of the Union." The only man of the Revolution who was unfaithful was from the North. Benedict Arnoid rests under the soors of the world as a traitor to his country. The greatest of pariots—George Washington—was from the South. If there are going to be traitors to liberty, let them be from the North; let us stand by the precepts of Washington—was from the South. But let us be calm, temperate and discrete in action. Let not this glorious actions, that, in its infancy, with but iont. If the North will mind its own business, and the South attend to its own concerns, we of the middle States, we will make an appeal, and rise up and stand between them, and have the laws respected, and we say to our Southern brethren, let there be no it! blood; stay your hands, we have a great stake in this Union and this constitution. We have marched together under the stars and stripes, the flag of Union, and we will ever march under one flag. To the soundering of States, and war, and murder lag, and plundering of each other, is the feast we are invited to—so we say to the North, retrace your steps; arise, you men of concervation, and put down fanaticism

SENATOR MASON ON THE CRISIS.

SHMA, Frederick Co., Ya., Nov. 23, 1960.

MATHAMEL THER, and

DEAR Siz—I received, by the last mail only, your letter of the 15th instant, and at once reply. You ask for my opinions upon the condition of the country, and more especially in regard to the expediency of the call of a Convention of the people of Virginia, to consider what it may become the State to do, in the crisis which is upon us, and with a view to their publication.

White designation at all times to volunteer my opinions, I have not the slightest indisposition to express them when they are asked. Sould you think them worthy of publication. the act is yours

tion of the country, from causes far beyond the reach of legislation, have taken it for granted, their first act will be to order elections for a general Convention of the State.

The questions now ferced upon the country are vital in their solution to the peace, the bonor and the safety of the Southern States. Virginia, whether in Torritory, in population, or in position, cortainly taken to informy rank in the South; and it is of the last importance to her, as it is to them, that the matured sents of her people should be expressed in deliberation on these grave questions, and, if necessary, carred into execution, in the column forms of her sowereign authority.

All that has happened, and much that has yet to come, was foreseen and predicted by those not claiming to be wise beyon? their generated, as the legitimate and inevitable fruits of the accordancy of the abolition party in the North. How could it be otherwise? The election just over has established in the seats of federal authority, and by overwhelming majorities in the nos slaveholding States, a great political power, whose open and avowed mission is to break up and destroy interests in property and in solety, and in all the slaveholding States, which, when effected, must reduce their lands to deserts, and throw their people as outcasts upon the world. The public voice ordaining this structions wrong comes from a people who have no part or let in the great interest so recklossly assailed, for it will stand as a recorded tact that not a single electeral vote will be cast in support of this power is any thate where this inherest pertains.

Who does not see and feel then that when the States of the South are subjected to this dominion they will be brought against their will under a government to which they are not partice, and over which they had not the slightest check. This is not the form of government which our property and the given of a forigin power. We shall stand to und power as leafy to America, and relation of Power and the sare fact of to morro

deriand what may devolve or Virgins in the political engancies of the times.

The election of President is made, and nothing remains but arm ally to cast and then to count the electeral vote. There are those who believe—and I amone of them—that to safety remains to the Southern States and their, poople but such as shall be windinated by a stern purpose of self-protection. The event that the shearing of the power of which he is the minister. They determine the political intentions of that power, not by its party platform (gross and issuiting though it be), nor by the threats and taunts of its insolent lieuteants or its demoralized press. They determine it by the spirit of the Northern mind evinced by an obderate tenacity of purpose, through every vicinatual of political fortune. By the statutes of the Northern States, passed as well in violation of all honorrable faith as of highest constitutional obligation paralyzing the laws of Cengress made in pursuance of the constitution to protect the property of Southern people. By the encouragement and support given at the North to complication within their borders, against the lives and property of the people of the South, and by their refusal or failure to pass laws for the punishment of such offinders.

our people, and to incite the service class to in surrection and rapine. By the sanction given to such in human and creel conduct by constituents at the North, in returning such representatives back to the federal coun-cils. And, if more were wanting, by that fixed and set-ited policy, made the corner stone of the incoming ad-ministration (to which there is no party exception at the North), which refuses to the people at the South a com-mon right with the people at the North in the common territories of the confederacy.

higher securities in the precent confederacy, in in a sevention.

Indeed, in the progress of events so far the field of deliberation may be narrowed. One State has already made her election to abandon the confederation. I think as found from the progress of events as far the field of deliberation may be narrowed. One State has already made her election to abandon the confederation. I think as found from the progress of the progress of the proper also to secede as soon as the acts of separation can be reduced to form. What may be the sense of other States in this great crisis (for great it certainly s), as on the proper measures to be adopted for their safety, I will not venture to anticipate. But the secession of one State is a disreption of the Union.

Whether, in the option of other States, she has determined wisely or unwisely, the State is to be the arbiter of her own act; her destiny is in her own keeping, under submission alone to the Supreme Ruler of the universe. To reason other wise is to treat a State of the confederacy not as one of the confederation and the second content of the confederacy not as one of the confederation as an integral part of a consolidate ed empire. Furtunately for the observance and its consequence this is not an open question is Virginia.

Our honored State has ever maintained that our federal system was a confederation of soreasing powers, not a consolidation of States into one peome; and as a consequence, whetherer a State considered the compute brokes, and in a manner to endanger her affect, such this execution of soreasing powers, not a consolidation of States into one peome; and as a consequence, whetherer a State considered the compute brokes, and in a manner to endanger her affect, such this execution of soreasing powers, not a consolidation of States into one peome; and as a consequence, whetherer a State considered the compute brokes, and in a manner to endanger her affect, such this execution of the confederation of soreasing powers, not a consolidation of States into

The disruption of the federal Union, thus imminent, or, I should more properly ray, actual, is a great and prognate event; and in considering, therefore, how it may become the Convention of Virginis to act, we must note that event as a material if not a controlling element in its deliberations. In the first place, it may, and most probably will, force upon the federal government the action, on between it and the several Satte, of the question of the right of seconsion. If that right is decied, a new and parameter is and the several Satte, of the question of the right of seconsion. If that right is decied, a new and parameter is an expected to the Virginia Convention in his with which be presented to the Virginia Convention in his may other Southern Shate) will not be passive, whold any attempt be made, by force, to reduce from seconing State or Sattes to surpletion in the next place, it is to my nind equally clear, should one of the Sattes apparate from the Union on this slavery question, the discretion will not constantly carry with it the discretion will necessarily carry with it the discretion of all those glaveholding States whose destiny it is to continue touch unless, under a returning state of right and justice in the Southern mind, all may

day practicable.

In conclusion I will only add that the crisis, which, for unborn posterity, will fix the destinies of the South, is upon us, and must be fearlessly met, certainly with earn and pratent discretion and all sobriety of indement, but with an obdurate purpose to establish the just rights of our people, and to yield nothing that pertains to Virginia as a free and sovereign State. Very respectfully, yours,

J. M. MASON.

As unusual interest is felt in regard to the prospect of commerce with Japan, and the impression made in that opportunity of publishing the subjoined despatches or ter at Je ido, to the Secretary of State -

ter at Je ido, to the Secretary of State —

ME. HARRIS TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

JERROD, July 11, 1800.

Size—Our treaty with this country sent into effect on the 4th of July of last year, yet it cannot be said that much commercial business was transacted before the month of deptember last, so that the actual transactions are comprised within a period of about ten months.

The amount of exportable articles brought for sale has far exceeded my expectations, and although I have no official statements on which to base my opinion, and an therefore, compelled to take secondary information as the same than the

glass, Boche le mer, and the period of the various other articles, have been shipped to.

Four vessels with cargoes have cleared for ports in the United States; but this only represents a portion of the American interest in this country, as a large amount of American capital and londage finds a profitable employment in the trade with China, and at Kanagawa American form more than a molety of the foreign populations.

lation.

The production of silk and tea can no doubt be largely increased, as the Japanese admit that they have not heretofore recled all the coccount produced, or picked all the

perable Lawis Case, Secretary of State, Wash-

MR. HASRIS TO MR. CASS.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, }

JEDON, August 16, 1800.

SIR—! have the honor to accommedge the receipt of your despatch, No. 10, dated May 15 in which you inform me of the arrival of the Japanese Embatry at Washington, and that it was received by the President on the 17th

or the rame month.

I transmit brownth, numbered 1, dupy of a letter addressed by me to the Japanese Ministers for Foreign Affairs, amounting the arrival of the Embary and its reception by the Fresident, and also expressing the other particulars directed by you.

21 am to have an achieve of his Majesty the 7,0000 on the 20th instant, and I shall in my address polyr to the butter able and friendly recaption given to the pure and the Majesty.

the 20th instant, and I shall in my saddess polor to the honorable and friendly recoption given to the representatives of his Majoriy in the United States. The American bark Mary Louiss sailed from Kanagawa on the 9th instant, with a cargo valued at soyne honored thousand dollars (2100,000). I notice this as it affects a pleasing evidence in support of the views it had the honor to express in my despatch No. 22, dated July 11, on the prospect of trade in this country.

To the Honorable Lawis Cass, Scoretary of State, Wathington.

be brought back to Japan by ships of the United States Naty.

You are requested to convey to his Majesty the Typoon the engreesies of the salisfaction felt by the President of the Childed States at the arrival of the Kanbasy, and his contentment at the homorable deportment of the ambas sadors, no have made themselves acceptable wherever they have been. The President considerily expects that this mixing will serve to attemption the bonds of amity now happily calating between the two nations.

I congratuate your Excellencies on the agreeable intelligence I have now the bonor to communicate to you, and I assure you that it gives me very great pleasure to be enabled to address you on so pleasant a subject Stated with respect and courtesy.

To their Excellencies Wakisaka Nacation casans Tayo, and Tacosemano Cami, Ministers for Foreign Affaire, bet., 40.

Pereral of the names that appeared in our list of school

THE CHARTER ELECTION.

The Politicians on Sunday-The Condition of the Fight in the Third, Fifth, Seventh and Fifteenth Aldermanic Districts-The Candidates in the Eighth Judicial District-Councilmante and School Officer Correction, &c.

The local political field still presents a scene of gen uster. The maraging politicians did not observe bath day to keep ! boly," but continued their pipe ness and energy as though it was any other day but Sunday. The politicians from one end o the city to the other, from the Battery to Manhattanville were busy were to be seen codging about with the air of importance of generals upon the eve of an im-portant battle, and with a sensitive anxiety, stationing their sentincis at the outposts, and sending their spics to the cam; s of the enemy to watch their movements, for the purpose of ascerta weakest point, that their guns might be directed in thaquarter, in hopes of doing valiant service in their cause.

The Aldermanic contest is probably the most strong ously watched of any other, and is almost hourly preare paying no attention to party lines, and are selecting able features to bring about a reform at of democrate that are going to vote for the republican candidate, others in republicans declaring that they will vote for the demogratic nominees, not b cause they are democrats or republicans, but for the imple reason that their record furnishes the best guar ant e of honesty in office. In the Third district, for in stance, Captain Byrnes draws to his support many deu trats, and in the Fifteenth Froment is endorsed by re ubilears. The latter has also received the endors of such men in his district as Dr. J. C. Cheesman, Joshus Barlow, Andrew V. Stout, Jacob Vanderporl, D. Coddington and other important citizens of that

stamp residing in the Fifteenth Aldermanta district In the Fifth district several candidates have been with frawe, but the Japanese candidates still remain in the field. In our recent notice of candidates for Alderman secors in this district, we landvertently made not a very compilmentary allusion to Colonel Wm. H. Draper, to Union candidate Mr. Draper is a gentleman engaged i fair talents, and is said to be something of a publi andidates in the district, no will be a formidable cand a few months ago that organization presented him with a valuable testimental as an acknowledgement of his services and ability. We gave yesterday the name of Samu we have since ascertained that he has withdrawn.

or recent Aldermanic sketch, we stated that it appeared by the record that the republican nominee in the Sou Aldermanic district (Mr. Daniel Darrow) had voted for Law's Youker's railroad scheme, and that he commende himself to the people who believed in that kind of logis tion. Since that article appeared, the philosopher of this act of Mr. Darrow, and to give him the hue and oder of purity. They allege, in the first place, that the minutes of the Board of Aldermen are incorrect, although now nearly a year since the record was made public. It that this scheme was voted opon, yet not having made it, and this potwithstanting the fact that the project bat been upiversally commented upon and denounced by the Councilmen on October 20, by Councilman Van True, and was not acted upon until the 7.h day of Dacember, at which time it passed both branches of the Common Council, and Mr. Darrow's name is recorded in the official ecord as having voted for it. He must have known, a everybody else did, that it was a proposition to give way a railroad, and if he was not prepared, on the n ment, to vote against it, is in our judgment as bad as legislation which comes under the head of "jobs," and ferry question, and we fird in all of those that, in the language of the City Hall, Mr. Darrow was "sound" whenever such projects were up. The official record shows that on the 11th of July he voted for four separate resolu-10th of October to cut off the leass of the Williamsburg ferries to favor the Union ferry monopoly. If this record suits the republicans of that district, they will, as a must

S. P. Munson, of the Ninth district, we understand to a locksmith instead of a butcher.

Jacob L. Dodge, we understand, has withfrawn fro
the contest in the Eleventh Aldermanic district M
Socigell, also states that he is not a candidate.

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT. In the Eighth Judicial district, formed by an act of the last Legislature, and comprising the Sixteenth and Imentieth wards, a civil justice is to be elected. The contest is an exceedingly complicated one, and the en way that it is almost impossible to tell what distinct and was at one time the Washington correspondent of th Prilume, under the name of Richelten. He rau last year fo Amembly and was defeated. He is a man about forty-five, Next we have Asabel R Herrick, a resident of the Sixteenth Hall Convention, with a Mozart Hall endorsement in the profession, and has held a position in the Custom House Hill Fowler, who has also been nomicated by a branch of Mozari; and from the fact of his having for some time bean a warm friend of Mayor Wood and bairlespectant of this judgeship, he will no doubt poll a good Monart centative of Morart than either of the other candi put down in the Directory as an agent, and deals in real cetate; is about 45 years of age, and has been a cuncidate for different offices, but never hold an office. He was a candidate for postmaster in opposition to lease V. Fowler at the incoming of Buchanan's administration It is said that he will pretty generally receive the Ameri date of the republican party, is a pariner, we believe, of publican support; is a resident of the Sixteenth ward, a Willis is also in the field as the republican stump candi date. He is a lawyer, and upwards of 30 years of age. formerly judge in the same district, before it was d vided. He is supposed to have the support of the sore

We notice that the republicans are backing down their

Japanese Councilmen, in many districts, and bringing ou ew men in their stead.

Charice McCarthy, one of the ring philosophers in the

Macleter nominated in his stead,

Joseph Shannon, the candidate for Council Fourth district, we are informed, is not the butsher, but bagmaker. Mr. Shannon, the butcher, states tha and does not wish the other Mr. Shannon to travel on his reputation, especially when afflicted with the Japanese

neilman in the Fourth district, has declined the honor

John Dolan, of the Sixth district, claims that we did him an unjustice in our notice yesterday. He states that he is twenty five years of ago, and is a methanic

SCHOOL OFFICERS CORRECTIONS.

officers yesterday were incorrect. The republican candidates for Trustees in the Twentieth ward are Henry W. enth ward, and John B. Fordon and William . the Trustees. David Milier is the republican Commissioner in the Tenth ward, and Charles Schaffner and John Hayward Trustees. John A. McSorely states that he is the nation . democratic candidate of the Twenty-se sond the Fifth ward. The Fourteenth ward School Commisnomin ted by Tammany and Mozar. John A. Godfrey decliner to run in the Eighteenth ward. George Mellon, a s saightforward[man, is making a good run for Truste

Ullman's latest coup has greatly improved the position of the Academy with the general public. The mise en scene of "La Juive" is unanimously pronounced the fin ever displayed in New York. People are not so enthuritreated by the artists. The tenor role, which is not only the best in the opera, but altegether better than all the others put together, is marvellously well sung by Stigelli. Fabbri has likewise wen many new admirers by her fine performance of Rachel. The "Jewess" will be given on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings of this week, for the last times posito be produced. "Stradella" will be given on Satur day evening next, in German. "The Jewess" has attracted large audiencer, and will put the manage

In the theatrical world the week was a busy and a pros letta-in a literary point of view "a thing of shreds and patches," but meet admirably put upon the stage. Tac garden scene at the end of the second act of "The Seven disters" is capitally done, and the final tablesu shows effects as well as work them out. This painter, Mr. Roment to the worthy trio, lenerwood, Hillyard and Hayes the "Seven Sisters" is a sort of olia podrita, wherein we bare a bit of every popular piece in the reportaire of the than anything we have before seen in this country, and is just the sort of thing for the theatrical public, especially in blue times. Then people never object to hugh at a joke, however venerable it may be. Tooy are too grateful for the provocative to criticine it. Mes Keene's play draws famously, and will be played every night till fur

Mr. Edwin Booth, who commenced an engagement at the Winter Garden on last Monday, and who has since played Hamlet, Pescara and Richelton, has not received bave already aliaded to his Hamlet, which was clever, and have since enjoyed his very fine performance of Richelieu Richelieu was very much the better impergenation of the two in every way. In the fourth and fifth acts Booth aroused the house to an unweated pitch of cathusiasm. We have rarely seen anything finer than his scenes with Julie and Baradas in the fourth act, and the whole of his acting in the fifth. In the earlier part of the play Mr. Booth fal with which the Cardinal's character was strongly spiced, but as a whole the performance was one that any noter night be proud of. Mr. Booth plays Richard III. this evening. We commend Mr. Booth to the best sup port of the public, and regret that he has not a better

stock company to sustain him.

Mr. Forrest will commence the tweifth his engagement at Niblo's Garden this evening, and will play Macbeth. This grant drams, a purely "scusation" play, affords an excellent opportunity for the scene painter and contumer as well as the actor, and we hear that this opportunity has been improved by the ma-nagement. "Macbeth" will be given on Wednesday and Friday. On Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday "The Prodigal Son," a clever drama, which has been gotten up in good style, will be played.

Mr. Wallack produces a new piece to night, an adapte tion from Madame de Girardin's fire act comedy, "Lady Tartuffe." In addition to the new play we are to have a debutante, a lady of this city, young, and described as passing fair. The comedy has been christen ed "The Model Hypocrite." The Fronch version played here once by the Rachel company.

new pantomime, in addition to the regular circus per formances, the "Eshelie Perlicuse," &c , &c.

At the New Bowery theatre, the famous equestrian drama "Putnam" and "The Warlock of the Glou" are up

rella" has been performed with success. It was pro-duced for the benefit of Madamo Meanbert, who sang Cin Mile. Scheller and the Dantini of M. Meaubert. The

is announced for to night.

At Barnum's Museum "Rose Elmer," the Axioos and other cie rer and curious things are promised for every

afternoon and evening of this week. pell appounce a new burietts.-Africanus Barnum O.

mmediately after the arrival of the artists from Havre

Mr. John Brougham has flatshed his first eaat the Haymarket, and will play engagements in the pro-

whence they were to sail this day. If M.

was given at San Francisco on the 31 of ber. Lucy Expit and Mr. Honry Squires sang the principal parts. The critics praise the opera and Squires doublable George, were at Richmond, Va., last week Toxas. The testimonial to Harvey Major, late a m Music on Thursday, 13th inst. Mrs. Bowers calle her no tone and Mes Este Bateman are at New Orleans. Owens had opened the Varieties, and was playing the slandard comedies to crowded houses. Adelina Patti was anpounced as shortly to appear at New Orleans, which scene to be the only city except New York where theat ricals are at all lively. Mr. Cowell opened the St. Louis theatre on the 25th with "Joreph and His Brethren," Mrs. Cowell (Anna Cruise) playing Joseph

Military Intelligence.

Rhival, and Reception of the Futnam Phalamx.

This osisbrated corps, of which we gave a description New Haven Railroad at one o'clock to day (Monday), and are to be received by the Third Company Continental Guard, Capt. Wm. Reiner. Line is to be formed on Twenty seventh street. The escorting company and visiters will then pass out into Broadway, and thence down to Grand street, passing the Fifth Avenue Botel and Union ery, Bowery to Canal, Canal to Broadway, Broadway to at three o'clock. At four P. M. the Con sgain take the visiters in charge, and eccort them down cross to take the cars for Philadelphia. A strong police force is to be ordered out to keep the streets clear, and the display will doubtless be a fine one, equal to that made by the Chicago Zouwen in July last. The members